

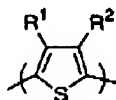
SEP 17 2007

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Application No. 10/735,732
Docket No. 740756-2684**Amendments to the Claims:**

In the pending claims, please amend claim 1 as follows.

1. (Currently Amended) A light-emitting device comprising:
a cathode;
an anode that constitutes a pair together with the cathode;
a hole injecting layer in contact with the anode and disposed between the anode and the cathode; and
a luminescent layer that is disposed between the hole injecting layer and the cathode and emits light when an electric field is applied,
wherein the hole injecting layer comprises an electron-accepting organic compound and a conjugate polymer that is soluble in an organic solvent; and
~~wherein a fundamental skeleton of the conjugate polymer is polythiophene, polyaniline, polypyrrole or polyfuran.~~
wherein the conjugate polymer is expressed by the formula (1):



(1)

and

wherein R¹ and R² are the same or different and selected from a thioalkyl group, a dialkylamino group, a trialkylsilyl group, and an aromatic substitution group.

2. (Previously Presented) The light-emitting device according to claim 1,
wherein the light-emitting element includes a hole transporting layer disposed so as to come into contact with the hole injecting layer.
3. (Previously Presented) The light-emitting device according to claim 1,
wherein the light-emitting element includes a hole transporting layer disposed so as to come into contact with the hole injecting layer and a luminescent layer disposed so as to come into contact with the hole transporting layer.

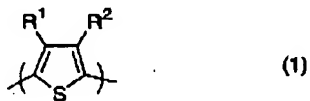
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4. (Previously Presented) The light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein the light-emitting element includes a hole transporting layer disposed so as to come into contact with the hole injecting layer, the luminescent layer disposed so as to come into contact with the hole transporting layer, and an electron transporting layer disposed so as to come into contact with the luminescent layer.

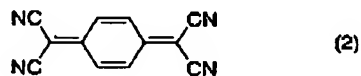
5. (Previously Presented) The light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein the light-emitting element includes a hole transporting layer disposed so as to come into contact with the hole injecting layer, the luminescent layer disposed so as to come into contact with the hole transporting layer, an electron transporting layer disposed so as to come into contact with the luminescent layer, and an electron injecting layer disposed so as to come into contact with the electron transporting layer.

6. (Canceled) The light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein as the conjugate polymer that has polythiophene as a fundamental skeleton a polymer expressed by the formula (1) is used.

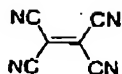


(In the formula, R¹ and R² are the same or different from each other and represent an organic residue that may contain a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an oxygen atom, a sulfur atom or a nitrogen atom.)

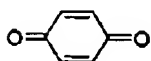
7. (Previously Presented) The light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein the electron-accepting organic compound is at least one kind of compounds expressed by the formulas (2) through (9).



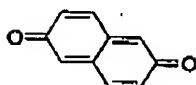
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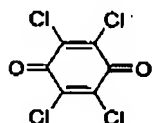
(3)



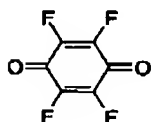
(4)



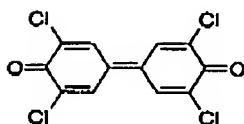
(5)



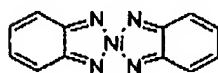
(6)



(7)



(8)



(9)

8. (Previously Presented) The light-emitting device according to claim 2, wherein a blocking material having an energy difference between a highest occupied molecular orbit and a lowest unoccupied molecular orbit larger than that of a hole transporting material contained in the hole transporting layer is contained in a region between the hole transporting layer and the cathode.

9. (Previously Presented) The light-emitting device according to claim 3, wherein a blocking material having an energy difference between a highest occupied molecular orbit and a lowest unoccupied molecular orbit larger than that of a hole transporting material contained in the hole transporting layer is contained in a region between the hole transporting layer and the cathode.

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10. (Previously Presented) The light-emitting device according to claim 4, wherein a blocking material having an energy difference between a highest occupied molecular orbit and a lowest vacant molecular orbit larger than that of a hole transporting material contained in the hole transporting layer is contained in a region between the hole transporting layer and the cathode.

11. (Previously Presented) The light-emitting device according to claim 5, wherein a blocking material having an energy difference between a highest occupied molecular orbit and a lowest vacant molecular orbit larger than that of a hole transporting material contained in the hole transporting layer is contained in a region between the hole transporting layer and the cathode.

12. (Previously Presented) The light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein the light-emitting element includes a compound that exhibits emission from a triplet-excitation state.

13. (Previously Presented) The light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein the conjugate polymer is electrochemically oxidized.

14. (Previously Presented) The light-emitting device according to claim 1, wherein the conjugate polymer is formed in film owing to electric field polymerization of corresponding monomers.

15. (Previously Presented) An electric appliance comprising a light-emitting device according to claim 1.

16-19. (Canceled)

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20. (New) The light-emitting device according to claim 1,
wherein the aromatic substitution group has a substitution group selected from
thioalkyl group, a dialkylamino group, and a trialkylsilyl group.

21. (New) A light-emitting device comprising:
a cathode;
an anode that constitutes a pair together with the cathode;
a hole injecting layer in contact with the anode and disposed between the anode
and the cathode; and
a luminescent layer that is disposed between the hole injecting layer and the
cathode and emits light when an electric field is applied,
wherein the hole injecting layer comprises an electron-accepting organic
compound and a conjugate polymer,
wherein a fundamental skeleton of the conjugate polymer is polyaniline,
polypyrrole or polyfuran, and
wherein an electron-releasing substitution group is introduced to the conjugate
polymer.

22. (New) The light-emitting device according to claim 21,
wherein the light-emitting element includes a hole transporting layer disposed so
as to come into contact with the hole injecting layer.

23. (New) The light-emitting device according to claim 21,
wherein the light-emitting element includes a hole transporting layer disposed so
as to come into contact with the hole injecting layer and a luminescent layer disposed so as
to come into contact with the hole transporting layer.

24. (New) The light-emitting device according to claim 21,
wherein the light-emitting element includes a hole transporting layer disposed so
as to come into contact with the hole injecting layer, the luminescent layer disposed so as

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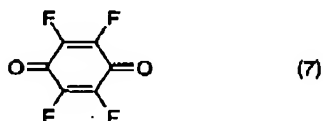
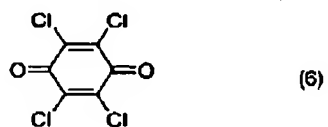
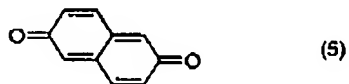
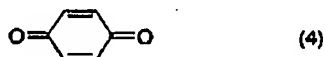
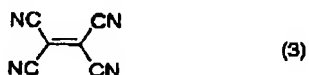
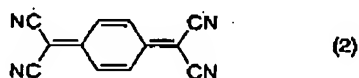
to come into contact with the hole transporting layer, and an electron transporting layer disposed so as to come into contact with the luminescent layer.

25. (New) The light-emitting device according to claim 21,

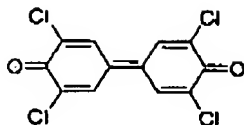
wherein the light-emitting element includes a hole transporting layer disposed so as to come into contact with the hole injecting layer, the luminescent layer disposed so as to come into contact with the hole transporting layer, an electron transporting layer disposed so as to come into contact with the luminescent layer, and an electron injecting layer disposed so as to come into contact with the electron transporting layer.

26. (New) The light-emitting device according to claim 21,

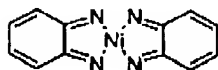
wherein the electron-accepting organic compound is at least one kind of compounds expressed by the formulas (2) through (9).



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(B)



(9)

27. (New) The light-emitting device according to claim 22,

wherein a blocking material having an energy difference between a highest occupied molecular orbit and a lowest unoccupied molecular orbit larger than that of a hole transporting material contained in the hole transporting layer is contained in a region between the hole transporting layer and the cathode.

28. (New) The light-emitting device according to claim 23,

wherein a blocking material having an energy difference between a highest occupied molecular orbit and a lowest unoccupied molecular orbit larger than that of a hole transporting material contained in the hole transporting layer is contained in a region between the hole transporting layer and the cathode.

29. (New) The light-emitting device according to claim 24,

wherein a blocking material having an energy difference between a highest occupied molecular orbit and a lowest vacant molecular orbit larger than that of a hole transporting material contained in the hole transporting layer is contained in a region between the hole transporting layer and the cathode.

30. (New) The light-emitting device according to claim 25,

wherein a blocking material having an energy difference between a highest occupied molecular orbit and a lowest vacant molecular orbit larger than that of a hole transporting material contained in the hole transporting layer is contained in a region between the hole transporting layer and the cathode.

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31. (New) The light-emitting device according to claim 21,
wherein the light-emitting element includes a compound that exhibits emission
from a triplet-excitation state.

32. (New) The light-emitting device according to claim 21,
wherein the conjugate polymer is electrochemically oxidized.

33. (New) The light-emitting device according to claim 21,
wherein the conjugate polymer is formed in film owing to electric field
polymerization of corresponding monomers.

34. (New) An electric appliance comprising a light-emitting device according
to claim 21.

35. (New) The light-emitting device according to claim 21,
wherein the electron-releasing substitution group is selected from an alkoxy
group, a thioalkyl group, a dialkylamino group, a trialkylsilyl group, and an aromatic
substitution group.

36. (New) The light-emitting device according to claim 21,
wherein the electron-releasing substitution group is selected from an alkoxy
group having 4 to 6 carbon atoms, a thioalkyl group having 4 to 6 carbon atoms, a
dialkylamino group having 4 to 6 carbon atoms, and a trialkylsilyl group having 4 to 6
carbon atoms.

37. (New) The light-emitting device according to claim 35,
wherein the aromatic substitution group has a substitution group selected from a
thioalkyl group, a dialkylamino group, and a trialkylsilyl group.